DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

TASS Commentator Views U.S. Missile Deployment [Ponomarev] AA 1
IZVESTIYA Reiterates Soviet Peace Proposals [25 Dec] AA 2
U.S. Cooperation in Arms Reduction Urged [NOVOYE VREMYA No 2] AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Ustinov Arrives for Defense Ministers Meeting BB 1
Moscow Press Views Results of Warsaw Pact Summit BB 1
IZVESTIYA Leading Article BB 1
PRAVDA 9 Jan Editorial BB 2
Reagan Cited on Prague Proposals [PRAVDA 7 Jan] BB 3
Eastern Bloc Press Reports, Comment on Pact Action [cross-reference] BB 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

NOVOYE VREMYA Reports Madrid Talks 'Calm' [Alekseyev, No 1] CC 1
Finnish Leader Calls for Progress at CSCE CC 2
New Book Says CIA, NATO Behind European Terrorism CC 2
PRAVDA Views Establishment, Scope of Centcom [11 Jan] CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Article Reviews U.S. Space Defense Systems [Grishin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Dec] A 1
'Propaganda of Violence' on U.S. TV Disclosed [PRAVDA 10 Jan] A 2

CHINA

PRC-U.S. Textile Talks Run Into Problems B 1
Tianjin To Import Machinery From Soviet Union B 1
Soviet Doctors Treat Chinese Railwayman B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan's Nakasone To Embark on Seoul Visit C 1
Zatsepin on Visit C 1
Biryukov Views Results of Abe W. Europe Talks C 1
Vdovin Assesses Fiscal 1983 Japanese Budget C 2
[PRAVDA 5 Jan]
TASS Reports Drug Use by U.S. Troops in Japan C 3
DPRK's Ho Tam Makes Moscow Stopover 8-9 Jan C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Baku Radio Comments on Situation in DRA D 1
Trade Protocol Signed With Afghanistan D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Representative on U.S. Chemical Weapons E 1
VNA: No SRV Nov-Dec Incursions Into Thailand E 1
[PRAVDA 5 Jan]

WESTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA on 'Provocative' Interview by B. Rogers G 1
[Kostikov in PRAVDA 8 Jan]
FRG SPD Delegation Arrives in Moscow 10 Jan G 2
Welcome at Airport G 2
Discussion With Andropov [DPA] G 2
On Warsaw Pact Proposal G 3
UK Reaction to Warsaw Pact Peace Proposals G 3
Gromyko, UK Envoy Meet G 3
Foreign Secretary 'Welcomed' Proposal G 3
'Temporary Difficulties' Mar USSR-French Trade G 4
[Zinchuk]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Paper on Israeli Press Campaign Against India H 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 11 Jan]
Egyptian Cited on Difference Between U.S., USSR H 1
Peresada Notes Egyptian Peasant's Grievances H 1
[PRAVDA 10 Jan]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ethiopia: Mengistu's COPWE Congress Speech J 1
[Serbin, Pichugin in PRAVDA 5 Jan]

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Kunayev Addresses USSR Jubilee Session 21 Dec P 1
[PRAVDA 22 Dec]
PRAVDA Reports Lao Leader's Kremlin Speech [23 Dec] P 3
Foreign Leaders Greet Andropov, Tikhonov P 5
Afghan Leaders Greeting [PRAVDA 23 Dec] P 5
Fidel Castro Greetings [PRAVDA 23 Dec] P 6
Aliyev Sees Off SRV's Le Duan 10 January P 8

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Text of Leading Bodies' Message on Subbotnik R 1
[PRAVDA 5 Jan]
Industry Paper Editorializes on Discipline R 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 18 Dec]
Reportage on Politburo Membership Activities R 3
Grishin, Demichev at Moscow Soiree R 3
Shevardnadze at Tbilisi Factory R 3
Kazakh SSR Supreme Court Views Profiteering R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agriculture Official on Machinery Preparation T 1
Lithuanian Official Views Republic's Agriculture T 1
[Ozhyunas in Bratislava PRAVDA 5 Jan]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

PRAVDA: Cosmos-1402 Destroyed According to Plan [8 Jan] U 1
Details Given of 1984 USSR-India Space Flight [Delhi] U 1
Briefs: TV for Polar Station; Polar Expedition U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Orders Artillery Salute for Jubilee V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Dec]

TASS COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD101852 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The awareness that no task is more important now than that of stopping the slide down to nuclear catastrophe is growing among broad sections of the West European public. A poll conducted by the Munich Institute of Public Opinion shows that 61 per cent of West Germans believe that the commencement of the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, planned for the end of this year, should be put off, even if no agreement is reached by autumn at the talks in Geneva.

The NATO countries, as is known, state their intention to commence already at the end of the year the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range missiles if no agreement is reached by then at the talks in Geneva. The posing of the matter in such a way is tantamount to setting an artificial deadline for the conclusion of the talks. Thus, all the exponents of this course have to do is further to procrastinate the talks so as to start eventually the actual deployment of the American missiles on the pretext that no accord has been reached.

The protests by the West European public against the planned stationing of American missiles are acquiring most diverse forms. In Britain, for instance, women activists championing the preservation and strengthening of peace have set up a "peace camp" near the air base in Greenham Common and it exists for already 15 months. Women stand watch at the camp 24 hours a day warning their fellow countrymen about the mortal danger threatening them. The British press does not conceal that this protest by women is having an ever growing impact on the public. Protests are spreading also in Italy against the construction of a similar base for American nuclear missiles in Comiso.

The political declaration adopted by the Warsaw Treaty countries in Prague recently clearly notes in this connection that the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries inevitably will lead to a lessening of trust and a worsening of the situation in the European Continent. It goes without saying that the best solution of the problem would be Europe's total freeing from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

It shall be recalled that the Soviet Union has no intention of having in the zone of Europe even one missile or plane more than the NATO countries have. This peaceloving and constructive position of the USSR meets with a widespread response of the West European public.

But the favorable reaction of the West Europeans to the new Soviet initiatives is clearly not to the liking of some people in the United States who, as before, want the peoples of Western Europe to toe Washington's line. It appears that the decision to send Vice President Bush on a tour of Western Europe was adopted in Washington with the aim of "correcting the behavior" of the West Europeans.

The London GUARDIAN believes that Bush will make an attempt to coordinate the West's reaction to the Soviet Union's peace proposals. Referring to official representatives of the White House the DAILY TELEGRAPH directly points out that the vice president of the United States will strive to lessen the impact made on West European public opinion by the Soviet Union's latest initiatives in the field of disarmament. The real purpose of the strategists from Washington is to prevent a broad movement for peace, for Europe's security.

IZVESTIYA REITERATES SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

PM101137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace and the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] In the last few days the eyes of millions of people throughout the world have been riveted on Moscow. The mighty voice of peace and friendship has again rung out from there. The world public is regarding the report by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Kremlin ceremony devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the appeal "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world," which was unanimously adopted at the ceremony as a vivid new expression of the Soviet Union's firmness and consistency in pursuing the course of strengthening world peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The press of many countries is emphasizing that these documents are imbued with the Soviet Union's lofty responsibility for the fate of peace and for a tranquil and happy future for all mankind.

The struggle for peace and good-neighborly cooperation runs through the entire 60-year history of the soviet multinational state. Back in 1922, on V.I. Lenin's initiative, the Soviet Government elaborated proposals on the universal reduction of armaments and armies and on the total prohibition of the most barbaric means of warfare. That was in the year of the Soviet Union's birth. Let us mentally survey the political map of the world. Sixty years ago, when it first showed the USSR, the banner of freedom and justice fluttered over only one-sixth of the planet. Of course, things were difficult for the Soviet people then, for they were alone. But they strode firmly forward, blazed the trail for others and carried them along through their example. In creating our great union, V.I. Lenin and the party were thinking not only of the soviet land's future, but also of the destiny of all mnakind.

Lenin's remark that "Bolsheviks create completely different international relations" has been fully embodied in the practice of cooperation among the socialist community countries. International relations of the new type are based on ideological unity, common goals and comradely cooperation with full respect for the interests, peculiarities and traditions of each country. They are based on the principle of socialist internationalism.

Our Leninist party consistently advocates strengthening the socialist community's solidarity with all detachments of the international communist, workers and national liberation movement. The USSR's cooperation with the national liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and with the liberated states struggling against imperialism and for the consolidation of national independence and social progress is developing successfully.

Washington's current policy has aggravated the international situation to an extremely dangerous point. War preparations by the United States and the NATO bloc, which it heads, have assumed unprecedented dimensions constituting an all-time record. Talk of the possibility of "limited," "protracted" and other varieties of nuclear war is heard from the banks of the Potomac. "Our position on this question is clear: Nuclear war -- small or large, limited or total -- cannot be allowed," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his report. "There is now nothing more important than to stop the warmongers. The vital interests of all peoples require this."

As is well known, the USSR unilaterally assumed a commitment not to be the first to use nucelar weapons, this was greeted with approval and hope throughout the world. If the other nuclear powers follow our example, it will be a weighty contribution toward preventing nuclear war.

The West declares that it cannot assume such a commitment because, it says, the Warsaw Pact possesses superiority in conventional armaments. First of all, this is not so, as the facts and figures confirm. Moreover, the Soviet Union is also prepared to agree that both sides should not be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons.

The Soviet Union, on the basis of preserving parity, is prepared to reduce its strategic armaments by more than 25 percent. U.S. armaments must also be reduced accordingly, so that both states have an equal number of strategic weapon delivery vehicles. And while the talks are in progress, the Soviet Union proposes that both sides' strategic arsenals be frozen. Unfortunately, Washington is refusing to do this at the present time because it has embarked on a considerable new buildup of nuclear arms.

The fact that a new threat looms over West Europe -- the prospect of the development of several hundred American missiles in the region -- cannot be tolerated. This would considerably exacerbate the situation on the European Continent. However, peace in Europe can be saved and strengthened without being a detriment to anyone's security. To this end the Soviet delegation is holding talks with the United States in Geneva. It has proposed an agreement on renouncing all types of nuclear weapons designed to hit targets in Europe — both medium-range and tactical. There has been no answer from the West to this initiative. The Soviet Union has declared that the proposal remain in force.

Moreover, the Soviet side has also proposed another option: that the USSR and the NATO countries reduce their medium-range armaments more than three times over. As yet the United States has not accepted this. For its part it has put forward the notorious "zero" option, which envisages the elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles on both the European and Asian regions of the USSR -- while preserving and even building up NATO's nuclear missile arsenal in Europe.

The new Soviet peace-loving initiatives are being greeted with ardent approval from all who are interested in consolidating security and eliminating the threat of a nuclear missile war.

The Soviet Union, which is celebrating its 60th anniversary, and the other socialist community countries are setting an example of how relations between peoples ought to be organized. Their course in the world arena is designed above all to ensure the most favorable conditions for creative labor, and they are thus acting as the main pillar of the forces struggling for peace and cooperation between states. Both the domestic and foreign policies of the fraternal socialist countries are becoming an increasingly determining factor in social progress on earth.

U.S. COOPERATION IN ARMS REDUCTION URGED

PM111021 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 2, 7 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Enemy of All People"]

[Text] The New Year of 1983 assumes special significance in the struggle to prevent nuclear war. This year the United States and NATO are planning to begin the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Britain, Italy, the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands. The appearance of these missiles would sharply change in the West's favor both the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and the correlation between the USSR and U.S. strategic forces. It was learned recently that Washington has plans not only to expand the scale of the deployment of the new missiles -- the number of Pershing II's could be doubled -- but also to accelerate the timetable for it: The Pentagon intends to start deploying the cruise missiles in Britain and Italy not at the end of the year, but in the spring.

And the deployment of the missiles is no longer being made dependent on the success or failure of the Geneva talks -- or to be more accurate, a deliberate gamble on wrecking the talks is being made. The plans for the faster deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe mean that NATO's "dual decision" is now being turned into a "single decision" -- the deployment of the missiles. And Washington's measures in the strategic arms sphere are equivalent to the unilateral abandonment by the United States of a considerable part of the accords with the Soviet Union.

How can the continued dangerous development of events be prevented? What will be the shape of U.S.-USSR relations, on which the international situation depends to a considerable extent? The Soviet stance was expressed in Yu.V. Andropov's answers to American political observer J. Kingsbury-Smith's questions, answers that were greeted everywhere with tremendous attention and interest. A great deal divides the two peoples, and the difference between the foreign policies pursued by Moscow and Washington is great. But, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized, "Soviet people and Americans now have a common enemy -- the threat of war and everything that increases it."

The USSR is doing everything in its power to preserve and strengthen peace. "I would like to hope," Yu.V. Andropov noted, "that America too will make a contribution of its own, a contribution worthy of that great country, not to spurring on the arms race and fuelling bellicose passions, but to strengthening peace and friendship between peoples."

Together the USSR and the United States could do much that would be useful both to themselves and to other countries and peoples. For instance, carry out the mutual reduction of their troops and armaments in central Europe and cooperate in eliminating the most dangerous seats of military conflicts -- in the Near East, say. But the most important thing is to achieve fair and mutually acceptable agreements in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security at the Geneva talks. To reach and implement agreements -- that is the most important task. And it is feasible.

Moscow is proposing that the buildup of strategic arms by both sides be ceased immediately; in other words, that they be frozen, then that the arsenals be reduced by approximately one-fourth on each side, down to identical levels, and that further progress be made -- toward new reductions. There are various options on nuclear weapons in the European zone. The first is that neither the USSR nor the NATO countries have any such weapons at all in the old world -- neither medium-range nor tactical. That would be "absolute zero." Another option would be this: both sides reduce their medium-range arms (missiles and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons) by over two-thirds. There would be no Soviet and American medium-range missiles facing each other here at all, and the USSR would retain only the precise number of such missiles possessed by Britain and France. When it comes to aircraft the USSR is also in favor of complete equality at a considerably lower level than now. In short, Moscow does not want to have neither a single missile nor a single aircraft more than the NATO countries in the European zone. If the United States were to respond to this fair, constructive stance by displaying good will, it would help the success of the talks.

The USSR can only welcome the improvement of Soviet-American relations and anything leading to that, including a well-prepared summit meeting. "The USSR is always ready for equal, mutually advantageous cooperation with any state," the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers New Year Message to the Soviet people says. "We are convinced that today's difficulties and tension in the international situation can and must be overcome."

Mankind's common enemy -- the threat of war -- can and must be defeated. That is the prime task of all governments and all peoples. There are no spectators in this battle. The world's peace-loving forces are capable of victory.

USTINOV ARRIVES FOR DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

LD111226 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Prague January 11 TASS -- Soviet defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov arrived in Prague today to attend a regular session of the Warsaw Treaty Defense Ministers' Committee. At Prague airport Dmitriy Ustinov was welcomed by Czechoslovakia's national defense minister, General of the Army Martin Dzur, the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and other officials.

MOSCOW PRESS VIEWS RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

IZVESTIYA Leading Article

LD102228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan (TASS) -- In its leading article entitled "In the Name of Peace and Creativity", IZVESTIYA considers the results of the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states as a most important event in international life which has immediately attracted the close attention of the world.

"The prague forum has once again convincingly shown that peace and socialism are inseparable," IZVESTIYA writes. "It has provided fresh stimulus for resolution of the most complex international problems in the interests of strengthening peace and security, and has put forward a realistic alternative to sliding toward nuclear catastrophe."

"In accordance with established tradition," the paper states, "the top leaders of the allied socialist states analyzed the contemporary situation in Europe and the world and defined further the harmonized action of the fraternal countries in the struggle against the threat of war and for the preservation and deepening of detente and the development of international cooperation."

"The Prague conference demonstrated the unaminity of views on the radical problems of European and world politics that were discussed."

In the Political Declaration unanimously adopted at the conference, the paper continues, those taking part set forth their proposals on ways and means to strenghten and preserve peace, and to deepen the relaxation of international tension. They stated their readiness for dialogue and cooperation with all who aspire to achieve this great aim. "This is not an unsubstantiated statement but the result of profound and thorough analysis of the international situation in which the collective wisdom and collective experience of our parties and states is focused," IZVESTIYA stresses. "Its significance is confirmed by the major new peace initiative contained in the Political Declaration -- to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on supporting peaceful relations between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a treaty open to all other states."

"The simple and clear proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-states have removed the mask from those who, brandishing the bogey of the 'Soviet threat', attempt to subordinate the development of European and world events to their will," the paper continues.

"It is now clear to all that it depends on the United States and its NATO allies as to whether the opportunity to avoid increasing the number of nuclear missiles in Europe will be realized, and whether the threat hanging over all peoples of the planet is to be reduced or, on the contrary, to be increased sharply."

"The Prague conference", IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion, "has confirmed that under the present conditions the role of all-around cooperation between the socialist countries and their joint struggle for common aims is growing. The cause of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries has always occupied and will continue to occupy a special, priority place in the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

PRAVDA 9 Jan Editorial

PM111101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Defending Peace on Earth"]

[Text] A clear and peaceful sky has always been mankind's cherished dream. Now that a huge quantity of nuclear weapons has been stockpiled in the world and the threat of war has begun to increase again, a lasting and stable peace is the prime and most imperative requirement of all peoples. People need peace just as they need sun and air.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries tirelessly and consistently champion peace in the international arena. The conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee held on 4-5 January this year in Prague confirmed most cogently their readiness to devote all their international prestige and their political and economic potential to the furtherance of peace.

That conference was an event of major international significance. Examining its results, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soveit Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers wholly and completely approved the activity of the Soviet delegation headed by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In keeping with established tradition, the supreme leaders of the allied socialist states jointly analyzed at the conference the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole and determined further coordinated actions by the fraternal countries in the struggle against the threat of war and for preserving and deepening detente and developing international cooperation.

"The chief conclusion from our entire comradely exchange of opinions at the conference," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said in reply to a question from RUDE PRAVO, "can be defined thus: The response to the aggressive imperialist circles; reckonings on pushing back [potesnit] socialism must be the further consolidation of our unity and of our economic and defense potential. It would be fair to say that the security of our countries and the fate of peace as a whole are directly bound up with this."

The Warsaw Pact Political Declaration unanimously adopted in Prague points out that at present there is no task more important for the peoples than preserving peace and halting the arms race. The world public is concerned at the considerable growth in international tension caused by the incessant attempts of aggressive imperialist circles, primarily the United States, to break the strategic balance which has become established in the world and ensure military superiority for themselves in order to bend the course of world events to their will.

The USSR and the allied socialist states counter imperialism's militarist line with a consistently constructive course toward peace, international security and detente. In the Prague Political Declaration they advance a real alternative to the slide toward nuclear catastrophe. However complex the situation in the world might be, there are possibilities for overcoming the dangerous stage in international relations. The current course of events can and must be stopped and channeled in a healthy direction. The forces of peace are more potent than the forces of war. Everything depends on their cohesion and purposefulness of action.

Curbing the arms race and switching to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, must occupy the central place in the struggle to prevent war. The peoples expect leaders of states, especially nuclear states, to display political will and readiness for cooperation. It is important to strengthen mutual confidence and impart new impetus to talks. Since the unilateral adoption by the Soviet Union of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Warsaw Pact members expect all nuclear powers to act likewise.

The new proposal of the socialist countries -- to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the member-states of the two military-political groupings, the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- is of special significance. The world public hopes that the countries to which this major peace initiative is addressed will give it every attention for it opens up a practical possibility to resolve, one after the other, the tasks of limiting and reducing arsenals of weapons, especially nuclear weapons. The ball is in the court of the United States and its allies.

The Prague conference pointed up the need to strictly observe treaties and agreements which define the territorial and political realities of Europe today, and to respect and consistently implement the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. It drew attention to the very grave danger for the European peoples inherent in the NATO bloc's intention to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries.

The Warsaw Pact members advocated the implementation of a practical step by the Soviet Union and the United States to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe on the basis of mutual example, spoke in favor of proposals to create nuclear-free zones in a number of regions of the continent, and pointed to the need to conclude the Madrid meeting fruitfully. They also declared that the improvement of the situation in the world is linked to a considerable degree with eliminating existing seats of military conflicts in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions, and preventing the emergence of new ones.

"The Soviet Union," the resolution of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers says, "is doing all in its power to ensure that reason triumphs in international affairs. It will continue to consistently pursue the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence with states of a different social system, remaining vigilant to the intrigues of the enemies of socialism and peace, and taking the necessary measures to ensure the country's security."

The Prague conference, which opened the chronicle of the New Year of 1983 with a large-scale action in favor of improving the political climate on earth, showed that in modern conditions the role of comprehensive cooperation among the socialist states and their interaction is growing."

The Soviet people warmly approve the results of the Political Consultative Committee's Prague conference, which meet the basic interests of mankind.

Reagan Cited on Prague Proposals

PM111139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "A Peaceful Europe and a Peaceful World"]

[Excerpts] 6 January -- The world public's attention is focused on the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Consultative Committee in Prague and the reply given by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to a question from the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

The conference's documents and Yu. V. Andropov's reply are published in full in the press of the socialist community countries and are covered in detail by other states' mass media. Foreign newspapers, radio and television and authoritative politicians note that the Prague forum, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, has demonstrated the Warsaw Pact member-states' unity of views on the vital problems of European and world public discussed and given further impetus to the solution of complex international problems in the name of consolidating peace and the peoples' security. The major new peace proposal put forward at the Prague conference -- to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member-states and the NATO member-states -- which is seen as a convincing reaffirmation of the political will and readiness to cooperate in the interests of ensuring a peaceful future for Europe and the whole world, is attracting particular attention.

The participants in the conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' leaders called for a nonaggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact member-states and the NATO countries to be concluded, the XINHUA agency reports from Prague.

At a press conference in Washington U.S. President R. Reagan was asked how he felt about the proposal put forward at the conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Consultative Committee concerning a treaty on the nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member-states and the NATO member-states. R. Reagan replied: "I think this will certainly be looked at if it is a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force which is being proposed." "This proposal," the President added, "has just been made and is, I think, someting which will require consultations with all our allies in NATO."

R. Reagan was also asked what he though about the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the usefulness of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, for whose success, in the USSR's opinion, good preparations are essential.

"With regard to a summit," Reagan said, "I am, in principle, in favor of that. But I think that a summit is something which requires some planning. I do not think it is sufficient simply to say 'let's get together around a table' and then say 'what are we going to discuss next?' I think that everything has to be planned. You have to know that you can achieve something and believe you can. When we can be sure of that I will welcome a summit just as I welcomed his proposal on continuing arms talks."

EASTERN BLOC PRESS REPORTS, COMMENT ON PACT ACTION

For reports and commentaries on the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Defense Ministers in Prague 11 and 12 January, and for reaction to the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee's Political Declaration issued on 5 January, see the Intrabloc Affairs section of the 11 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NOVOYE VREMYA REPORTS MADRID TALKS 'CALM'

PM101441 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 1, 1 Jan 83 pp 10-11

[A. Alekseyev article: "Pause Until February"]

[Excerpts] It is time for another pause in the Madrid meeting. A break has been announced until 8 February 1983. On returning to the Spanish capital, the delegations will have to continue to try to agree on a final document. The European countries expect and hope that the meeting is finally entering the homestretch.

Are there grounds for these expectations and hopes?

It would, of course, be premature to make definitive conclusions. Nonetheless, there are sufficient grounds to maintain that the efforts of those who have taken a constructive stance in Madrid, understanding the forum's significance for Europe, have not done so in vain. Although speeches by representatives of the United States and its NATO allies have importunately reiterated routine attacks against the USSR, Poland and the other socialist countries, the atmosphere at the meeting has become increasingly calm and less polemical. The exchange of opinions has centered to a considerable degree around as yet unresolved questions such as a mandate for a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. An overwhelming majority of delegations have declared themselves very definitely in favor of calling such a conference.

On the whole it is possible to say that the ground has been prepared for businesslike discussion to begin in Madrid immediately after the meeting resumes.

At the same time the NATO countries delegations have put forward a whole range of amendments and additions to the draft final document designed essentially to block all progress at the meeting. In the main these amendments and additions contain claims already made by the NATO countries at earlier stages of the Madrid meeting in order to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and to kindle confrontation. These claims by the NATO countries were rejected and by virtue of their extreme nature and obvious unacceptability they were not included in the draft of the neutral and nonaligned states.

The authors of these amendments and additions are hardly so naive as to think that they can impose any demands on the Soviet Union and the socialist community. It is a different game they are playing: to obstruct the achievement of accords and ascribe responsibility for this to the "uncompromising stance" of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The calculations are short sighted since the key to the meeting's success or failure may thus fall into the hands of those who are known to be ill-disposed toward detente and the all-European process.

It is high time to draw practical conclusions from the simple truth that the continuation of the process of consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act meets equally the interests of all states both in East and West Europe -- and the Madrid meeting is intended to be an important link in this process. And attempts to put forward preliminary conditions and demand unilateral concessions so the Western countries will agree to accords that meet their own interests equally will have no success anyway.

This applies to the Madrid meeting as a whole, including the question of calling a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe, which is the heart of the accords being elaborated in Madrid.

Preconditions exist for completing the Madrid meeting with results that will promote confidence and detente. The question is to ensure that existing possibilities are used. As for the Soviet Union, it is convinced that "the policy of detente," as Yu.V. Andropov stressed at the CPSU Central Committee's November plenum, "is by no means a past stage. The future belongs to it."

FINNISH LEADER CALLS FOR PROGRESS AT CSCE

LD111100 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS -- Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa has declared that "from the point of view of the security of Europe and the whole world, it is important that the Geneva talks produce positive results."

"A failure at these talks would mean a considerable growth of nuclear medium-range systems in Europe, which, in turn, would enhance tension and the threat of nuclear war," he said in an interview with the Soviet journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS).

"Although main responsibility for peace and stronger security rests with the great powers, little countries, like Finland, cannot play only the role of by-standers," he said. Kalevi Sorsa quoted as an example Finland's proposals on the establishment of nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

Kalevi Sorsa said further that "implementation of the Final Act continues to serve the interests of all countries which signed the document. It is therefore important to bring the Madrid meeting to a successful ending as well. The proposal, advanced by non-aligned countries, among which is also Finland, presents an acceptable basis for that."

On the prospects of Soviet-Finnish relations, the prime minister said that they "do not depend on changes in the international situation. This, naturally, serves primarily the interests of the two neighboring countries. Simultaneously this is a stabilizing factor in northern Europe and on a larger scale. We should display concern for the preservation of this situation."

NEW BOOK SAYS CIA, NATO BEHIND EUROPEAN TERRORISM

LD101330 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- "Secret Springs of International Terrorism" is the title of a book by Soviet journalist Lolly Zamoisky, just out of print [as received] in Moscow. The book exposes the subversive activities of U.S. special services and NATO's secret departments against the forces of democracy and social progress.

The book shows on the basis of specific and authentic material from several countries, mainly Italy, as well as France, Spain and some other European countries, that all actions of terrorists, irrespective of their outward political affiliation, are directed at spreading reactionary trends.

The writer describes such major terrorist actions as the explosions in Bologne and Paris, the murder of Aldo Moro, assassination attempts on the life of Pope Paul II and several political figures.

The book lays bare links between terrorist organizations and the Central Intelligence Agency as well as other U.S. Administration bodies. The writer describes how neo-fascist movements pool their efforts with the CIA and other Western special services, how they use for their purposes mafias, mason lodges and methods of political mimicry.

The facts, cited in the book, show that the brain trust of international terrorism does exist. But it should be looked for not in countries of the socialist community, as imperialist propaganda claims. International terrorism, destabilizing Western Europe and other continents, bears, primarily, the tag "made in U.S.A."

PRAVDA VIEWS ESTABLISHMENT, SCOPE OF CENTCOM

LD110746 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS -- The new "Central Command" (Centcom) has been set up in the United States as of January 1 this year. The sphere of activities of this section of the Pentagon will include 19 states -- Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, as well as a considerable part of the Indian Ocean, including the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

As far as Israel, Lebanon and Syria are concerned, the newspaper PRAVDA points out today, they are rated among the zone of operations by the staff of the command of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, based in the FRG. This act signals, as a matter of fact, a further development of the military-political concept of the USA for a large part of the world lying at a distance of many thousand kilometres from the shores of United States. This is also proof of the fact that in its approach to the conflicts rocking the countries of that area Washington is staking above all on armed force.

In so doing, the newspaper points out, the Pentagon is disregarding the sovereignty of states and the right of their peoples to be master of their destiny and their natural resources. In the 19 countries, which were proclaimed a zone of actions by the "Central Command", no government has officially requested the USA for the creation of an interventionist force, for American "military presence". The zone of responsibility of the "Central Command" includes not only states with pro-Western governments, but also the countries whose peoples have put an end to proimperialist regimes. Iran and Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Democratic Yemen, the very names of these countries are a reminder of the bitter defeats suffered by the neocolonialist policy. An aggression has already been launched against Afghanistan. The Pentagon strategists would again like to subordinate the countries of the region to Washington's diktat.

PRAVDA points out that the setting up of the "Central Command" is another manifestation of stake placed on the arms race. This happens in an area torn apart by conflicts and outstanding problems such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iranian-Iraqi war, the differences in the Horn of Africa and the tensions around Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has more than once proposed on its part that the existing problems be resolved through political methods.

While declaring for a constructive dialogue on acute questions of the present, the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community propose the way of talks and not of confrontation, the way of clearing the Middle and Near East, South-west Asia from the mines of potential conflicts and turning it into a zone of peace and tranquility.

ARTICLE REVIEWS U.S. SPACE DEFENSE SYSTEMS

PM101701 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Military-technical review by Colonel Engineer N. Grishin, candidate of technical sciences: "The Pentagon Is Longing To Get Into Space"]

[Text] U.S. efforts to militarize space have been sharply stepped up since the Reagan administration began to gamble more openly on crude military force in its plans to establish world domination. The Pentagon is advancing to the fore, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, the development of combat spacecraft capable of destroying various targets both in space and in the atmosphere and on the ground. Here special attention is paid to the planning of space defense systems and in particular antisatellite systems.

One such program is called ASAT and provides for the creation of an unmanned interceptor satellite or "miniature killer-satellite." To accelerate the implementation of this program the U.S. Air Force is making extensive use of elements which have already been developed. Thus, the high-speed F-15 fighter, which has been in service in the U.S. Air Force for over 10 years, will serve as a flying launchpad, a sort of booster stage for the carrier-rocket with the ASAT weapon. Indeed the carrier-rocket itself consists of "components" long ago put into production by U.S. firms. Its first stage is the solid-fuel SRAM rocket the area of whose fin assembly has been enlarged. The second stage, to which the antisatellite itself is coupled, is the Altair III solid-fuel rocket which has also been long in use for space purposes.

The ASAT antisatellite weapon proper has a mass of 45 kg and a diameter of about 0.3 meters. It is equipped with an infrared guidance system, warhead and small jet engine assuring its approach to the space target being intercepted.

The journal AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY has reported that the mounting under the fuselage and the on-board cable system to ensure the linkup with the carrier-rocket and the antisatellite have been modified on an F-15 earmarked for tests while a full-scale mockup of the ASAT system has been "tried on for size." Experimental flights may begin in late 1982 and the first test of ASAT in space is scheduled for spring 1983.

The U.S. Air Force plans to start acquiring the first F-15 combat aircraft with ASAT as early as 1985. According to the data in the West German journal SOLDAT UND TECHNIK it is planned to create two squadrons of F-15 aircraft equipped with antisatellite missiles and deployed at the Langley (Virginia) and McCord (Washington State) airbases.

According to observers, the "space attack scheme" looks like this. After taking off to intercept a space target the steering cues transmitted from earth will be lit up on the F-15 on-board display unit: azimuth, speed and angle of attack. By following this the pilot should rapidly bring the aircraft into the zone for the optimum launching of the rocket carrying the antisatellite weapon. Foreign specialists estimate that this method of launching the interceptor-satellite will not require expensive and cumbersome equipment and will ensure the high combat readiness of the antisatellite system. It is also planned that to intercept spacecraft in low, near-earth orbits the ASAT can be launched during the F-15's horizontal flight at a transonic speed while supersonic speeds and wide angles of attack will be required for striking high-flying targets.

Work is also underway at an accelerated pace to create other space weapons systems. Thus the journal INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW has reported that on instructions from the U.S. Air Force two U.S. firms have completed the initial outline planning of a space combat system whose basic elements are a carrier-aircraft and an orbital aircraft called the "minishuttle" (or ALSV).

It is planned to use the wide-bodied Boeing-747 transport aircraft as a flying launch platform. The aircraft will differ from the standard one in that it is planned to install in the rear section of the fuselage one liquid-propellant rocket motor with a thrust of 183 tons (such motors are used now on the U.S. Colombia spacecraft). The fuel components -- 110 tons of supercooled liquid oxygen and hydrogen -- will be housed within the aircraft in special tanks. The spacecraft itself, with an auxiliary fuel tank, will be attached to the "back" of the carrier-aircraft.

The minishuttle weighs about 9 tons (that is approximately 10 times less than the actual weight of the Columbia). It is 15.9 meters long, its wing span is 9.15 meters and it is equipped with 9 improved RL10 engines (with a thrust of about 16 tons each) which have been in use for many years now on the Centaur carrier-missile.

According to the plan of the system's designers, the Boeing-747 will deliver its "space freight" to an altitude of 6.7 km. Here the fuel components will begin to be pumped from the aircraft into the auxiliary minishuttle tanks. Then the Boeing-747's additional engine will be turned on and the aircraft, with an ascent angle of 60 degrees, will reach an altitude of 11.3 km where the separation of the minishuttle will occur. Initially its two side engines will be turned on and when it has reached a safe distance from the Boeing-747 the seven remaining engines will come into operation. It is these engines that will carry the spacecraft into the calculated orbit for performing the combat mission.

It is planned to have the first "minishuttle" models unmanned. They will return to earth with the aid of an automated landing system or on command from a special escort aircraft that will patrol the region of the destination airfield. According to the data of the journal WEHRTECHNIK the minishuttle will be able to reach a designated target over any part of the world within 100 minutes. "Every future flight by this aircraft," the West German journal FLUG REVUE writes, "may be termed, in the manner of a detective story, a lethal mission." According to the preliminary estimate, the cost of the one launch will be approximately $1 million, which is 25-30 times cheaper than the flight of a Columbia-type spacecraft.

The U.S. Air Force also plans to make extensive use of special orbital stations in space capable of resolving a wide range of military tasks, including reconnaissance, the control of various space and ground weapons and the destruction of enemy space targets. "Space for us is primarily a theater of military operations," General R. Henry, deputy chief of the space command already in operation and which has taken over the space programs of all military departments, has said cynically.

The United States' frenzied efforts to militarize space and the nurturing of insane plans for warfare in space once again expose the falsity of the White House's "peaceloving" demogoguery.

'PROPAGANDA OF VIOLENCE' ON U.S. TV DISCLOSED

LD100940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 10 Jan 83

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] PRAVDA today publishes lengthy material by Grigoriy Aganov describing the propaganda of violence and murder on U.S. television. Shameless falsehood and senseless cruelty alternating with fairytales about the so-called universal prosperity close at hand have long been used in the United States for ideological processing of the population, the author writes. Violence is becoming an integral part of the policy of the great truncheon, the policy of acting from a position of strength, the theory of limited nuclear war and the concept of total retribution.

PRC-U.S. TEXTILE TALKS RUN INTO PROBLEMS

LD081316 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing January 8 TASS -- The fourth round of Sino-American talks on textiles has begun here. As is reported, during the talks China seeks to boost the export of textiles to the USA by six per cent a year. However, on the eve of this round of negotiations the USA pointed out through White House spokesmen that Washington seeks to introduce tougher quotas on textiles imported from the PRC. U.S. spokesmen plead the growing pressure on Congress and U.S. Government by the so-called "textile lobby."

The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO published an article which conveys a call to avoid a trade war between China and the USA over this problem. The Chinese side points out that it has already made substantial concessions at the talks but has not received a positive reply from Washington.

TIANJIN TO IMPORT MACHINERY FROM SOVIET UNION

OW091137 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Tianjin Municipality, one of China's biggest industrial centers, will promote trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe in 1983.

These remarks were made by (Chen Yuanbao), director of the General Office of the Tianjin Municipal Foreign Trade Bureau, according to CHINA DAILY.

(Chen Yuanbao) said: Tianjin is willing to import machines from the Soviet Union and other countries beccause the machines manufactured in these countries are suited to conditions of our enterprises.

SOVIET DOCTORS TREAT CHINESE RAILWAYMAN

OW110004 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Soviet doctors have provided emergency medical care to a Chinese citizen. According to a report from Irkutsk City in Siberia, (Zhao Zhenshan), an attendant on a Beijing-Moscow train, suffered a severe hand injury. The railway hospital in Irkutsk City gave him an x-ray examination and put his hand in a plaster cast and sling. The patient and other Chinese railmen accompanying him were accommodated in the best hotel in Irkutsk City with their food and lodging expenses paid by the railway department of Irkutsk City.

In an interview with our station reporter before returning home, (Zhao Zhenshan) expressed his heartfelt thanks to those who cared for him, particularly the workers and staff of the East Siberian Railway Administration and the organizations under the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE TO EMBARK ON SEOUL VISIT

SK110238 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will embark on his visit to South Korea tomorrow. He will hold talks in Seoul with the chieftain of the South Korean regime.

Nakasone's visit to South Korea will be the first one for a Japanese prime minister since the war.

According to [words indistinct], the Japanese prime minister has long believed that an anticommunist alliance composed of Japan, the United States and South Korea should be organized in the Far East.

Zatsepin on Visit

LD111018 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports: The official aim of the forthcoming talks between Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and officials of the puppet regime of South Korea, where he flew today, is to settle the issue of granting Seoul a 4,000-million-dollar loan "in the interests of establishing normal relations between the two countries." But broad circles of the Japanese public and the Japanese press perceive other goals behind this visit. The papers call attention to the fact that the decision to make it was taken literally in a matter of days -- right on the eve of Nakasone's visit to Washington, where he is to fly on January 17. "The prime minister went to Seoul to make a present to Washington," a commentator of Japanese television said today.

Starting from 1969, when the United States included in a U.S.-Japanese joint statement a provision saying that South Korea is a "cornerstone" of ensuring security in the region, the newspaper AKAHATA writes today, Washington has stubbornly sought to push through its plan for forming a triple alliance under its aegis with the participation of Japan and South Korea. Nakasone's trip to Seoul at a time when Japanese-South Korean relations, in particular the solution of a question of granting loans, have found themselves in an impasse is indeed a present to Washington. And it was not accidental, as AKAHATA writes, that President Reagan "cordially welcomed the determination" of Nakasone.

The broad sectors of the Japanese public are opposing efforts to consolidate the dangerous links between the Japanese Government and the puppet regime of South Korea. "The trip of the Japanese prime minister to Seoul is an expression of support for the anti-people regime of Chon Tu-hwan, which is trampling upon human rights in its country", says a protest statement handed over by opposition parties to the Japanese Government.

BIRYUKOV VIEWS RESULTS OF ABE W. EUROPE TALKS

LD102126 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The tour of West European nations made by Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in the New Year with the aim of preventing a trade conflict with the European Economic Community has not brought about the desired results. The Japanese minister and his partners -- the heads of the Commission of the European communities and leading statesmen of Belgium, Britain, the FRG, France and Italy were pursuing, what can be described as parallel courses at the talks. Moreover the talks have demonstrated that already within the next few months Japan is risking to meet with an even "tougher game" of its partners, if it proves to be unable to demonstrate in action its "good intentions" in trade with the EEC member countries.

And really, Western Europe has not taken seriously the cuts in tariffs of imported products made by Japan thrice last year. Everywhere in the West European capitals he had to listen to complaints in connection with the "export onset" of the Japanese monopolies, which resulted in a record deficit of the EEC in trade with Japan totalling 14,000-15,000 million dollars last year. Everywhere he was warned about resolute countermeasures in case if Japan does not limit its exports to the countries of the "Ten" and everywhere he heard the demands that the Japanese market be opened to West European products, that Japan purchase expensive industrial, including military, products in Europe.

The attempts made by Abe to ease the trade contradictions with the EEC member countries, which have sharpened, by calls for strengthening Western solidarity", for hammering out a "common policy" vis-a-vis the USSR, did not help.

These attempts have been received most skeptically in the capitals of those countries, where it is well known, that in its conduct in the international arena Tokyo is following into the footsteps of Washington, which is incessantly continuing financial-economic pressure on Western Europe.

"In Brussels, which is the seat of the EEC headquarters, and in the capitals of the other EEC member countries it is expected that in the future Japanese representatives will offer something larger than only polite smiles and fresh promises", the West German newspaper NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG points out. And, it is apt to recall in this connection that the sincerity of Japan's intentions will again be put to a test in Tokyo already on February seven at the consultations between the EEC and Japan, about which Abe has succeeded in reaching agreement in the course of his tour of Europe. What the Japanese representatives will offer at these consultations will predetermine in a large measure whether the trade differences between the EEC and Japan would outgrow into a "trade war" or not.

VDOVIN ASSESSES FISCAL 1983 JAPANESE BUDGET

PM101603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin "Commentator's Column": "Led by the Nose"]

[Text] Tokyo [no date given] -- The Japanese Government has approved the draft state budget for fiscal 1983, which begins in April. It will be submitted for examination by the next session of parliament, which will resume work in late January after the New Year vacation.

The budget totals around 50.4 trillion yen, which is 1.4 percent more than in 1982. That is the smallest increase in the last 25 years. The government declares that this approach toward drawing up the budget will help the recovery of the country's financial system, which is currently experiencing serious difficulties.

The rate of increase in spending on education, social security, help for small and medium-sized enterprises, local organs of power and public works are considerably lowered in the new budget. The budget's dependence on state loans has markedly intensified. Next fiscal year loans totaling 13.4 trillion yen will be floated, which will increase Japan's state debt to 110 trillion yen.

While economizing on the people's needs, the government is steadily continuing to build up military appropriations. These will increase by 6.5 percent and will total over 2.75 trillion yen, a postwar record. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone declares that this is the "minimum necessary" sum to "ensure guaranteed security for the country." The press regards this remark as a hint that the present government intends to revise the former principle proclaiming that military spending must not exceed 1 percent of GNP. This is precisely what is being sought by the United States, which has markedly increased its pressure on Japan.

Pressing for more active participation by Tokyo in the Pentagon's strategy, which is dangerous to peace, the United States is now raising the question of Japan handing over to it the complex technology necessary to produce modern armaments. This, the press reports, will be discussed in particular during the upcoming visit to Washington by Japan's present prime minister.

TASS REPORTS DRUG USE BY U.S. TROOPS IN JAPAN

LD101336 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Tebin reports: There is wide-spread drug addiction among U.S. troops billeted in Japanese territory. A spokesman for the command of the U.S. Air Force base Kadena in Okinawa was forced to admit that more than 20 men from the base's guard unit had been arrested on charges of abusing and peddling narcotics. The Japanese public is concerned over the fact than drug addiction is rapidly spreading also to the cities and villages adjacent to the U.S. bases.

U.S. GI's directly facilitate the wide spread of the social ills, typical of the "American way of life", in the Japanese isles. Many Americans join the Army hoping to get to bases outside the United States, where they will be able, loathing nothing, to "make bucks" by hook and crook, including drug trafficking. Narcotics are smuggled in with the help of the military post. Military transport planes and even, as the local press reports, Christmas parcels.

Japanese police last year cut short the activity of a number of gangster and smuggler groups operating in the areas of U.S. bases.

DPRK'S HO TAM MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER 8-9 JAN

SK110236 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Ho Tam, vice premier of the DPRK State Administrative Council and minister of foreign affairs, was in Moscow 8-9 January en route to Managua.

Comrade Ho Tam was seen off at the airport by Comrade (Gazit), deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other official representatives and Comrade (Yi Tu-yul) DPRK charge d'affairs in the Soviet Union.

BAKU RADIO COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN DRA

GF101400 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary: "About the Situation in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Mass demonstrations were held in Afghanistan last week. Over 1 million people took part in the demonstrations. Representatives of [words indistinct] intellectuals and clergymen demanded the cessation of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by foreign forces and voiced their support for the maintenance of their populist government.

The main cause of Afghan (?indignation) was a statement made by President Reagan. In the statement, President Reagan confirmed his intention to maintain and broaden Washington's undeclared war against the DRA.

The participants in the mass rallies in Afghanistan stated that the organizers of this war are the ruling circles in the United States. It will be recalled that in neighboring Pakistan over 80 bases have been set up with U.S. dollars. Dangerous bands of robbers are being trained and armed in these bases and then sent into Afghanistan. The amount of arms sent to the counterrevolutionary bands of robbers last year increased threefold. In Afghanistan, the robbers, who have been described as freedom fighters and defenders of Islam, are in fact (?killing) peaceful people, staging robberies on roads, sabotaging power lines and irrigation canals and contaminating water wells.

Obviously, U.S. imperialism has intensified aggression against Afghanistan in order to impede Afghanistan's development through progressive social changes and to bring to power in that country a [word indistinct] regime sympathizing with Washington, with the help of which it will be able to establish its patronage not only in Afghanistan but also throughout the region.

Nevertheless, it must be said in full confidence that such intentions will never be realized. It has been established in talks between Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA, recently held in Moscow that deeply rooted social and economic changes serving the interests of the vast masses in Afghanistan are being put into effect and that the patriotic unity of the Afghan people in the struggle for a new life is being consolidated. In fact, closing their ranks around their leadership, the Afghan people are currently dealing determined blows at the U.S. Administration's efforts aimed at [interfering] in the DRA's internal and external policies and depriving friendly Afghanistan of the aid the Soviet Union extends in a spirit of internationalism.

The participants of demonstrations and rallies in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e Sharif and other provincial centers in Afghanistan carried placards depicting slogans such as "pull your hands off Afghanistan" and "long live April Revolution."

Addressing one of the rallies, Haj Qandahari, a reknown clergyman, said that the Afghan revolution is of a unique character and this should be realized by the U.S. President and his (?administration).

BAKHTAR news agency, while criticizing Reagan's [word indistinct] interference in Afghanistan's affairs, said that the policy of discord pursued by Washington will end in defeat.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD102242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Moscow on trade between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for 1983.

It envisages a further growth in the volume of reciprocal supplies of goods. The Soviet Union will export machinery and equipment, oil products, ferrous metals, fertilizers, timber materials, paper, textiles and consumer goods for cultural and household use to Afghanistan. Natural gas, cotton, wool, small-size leather raw material [melkoye kozhevennoye syrye], dried fruits, citrus fruits, oilseeds, carpet items and some other goods will be imported into the USSR. At the same time, an agreement was signed between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on transit questions.

SRV REPRESENTATIVE ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD101132 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Prague January 10 TASS -- "There must be no place on earth to the most dangerous means of mass destruction -- chemical weapons" -- This was stated in an interview to the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW -- (issue 1, 1983) by Huang Tuy Dang Vietnam's representative at the international symposium on problems of struggle for prohibition of chemical weapons which was held in Vienna.

Huang Tuy Dang criticized the policy of the United States which carries out a speeded up programme of "chemical rearmament". He recalled that in South Vietnam alone American aggressors sprayed more than 100,000 tons of toxic agents, some of them containing dioxin, an infinitesimal dose of which entails pernicious genetic changes in many generations, cancer diseases, heavy heart aliments, etc.

Huang Tuy Dang emphasized that dioxin keeps for long in nature and can make land barren for scores of years ahead.

Per every resident of South Vietnam, he said, there was on the average 3 kilograms of toxic chemicals. As a result, 2 million people were poisoned, 13,000 square kilometres of agricultural land and 25,500 square kilometres of forests (more than 40 per cent of the total forest area) were affected, 70 percent of coconut palm groves perished.

The representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam emphasized that it is the duty of all peace forces, including democratic-minded scientists "to raise their voice against the arms race, against preparations for war, including 'limited' -- both nuclear and chemical".

VNA: NO SRV NOV-DEC INCURSIONS INTO THAILAND

PM101439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "VNA Denial"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Jan -- VNA has denied the Thai military command's claims that in November-December of last year Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea made repeated incursions onto Thai territory, using chemical weapons.

The dissemination of these falsehoods, the agency stresses, serves the intrigues of the American imperialists, who are attempting in every possible way to denigrate Vietnam and to camouflage their own crimes against the Vietnamese people and plans for the further buildup of chemical weapons arsenals. The aim of these slanderous fabrications is also to increase tension in Vietnamese-Thai relations, to prevent dialogue and to sow hostility between the Indochina countries and the ASEAN states.

PRAVDA ON 'PROVOCATIVE' INTERVIEW BY B. ROGERS

PM110935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Kostikov report: "In the 'Cold War' Spirit: On an Interview With B. Rogers"]

[Text] Helsinki, 7 Jan -- Gen B. Rogers, commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces in Europe, gave a long interview to the Finnish newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT the other day. The main purpose of the general's arguments boils down to spreading the military-political influence of NATO, headed by the United States, to those northern countries which do not belong to that aggressive bloc and curbing the growing wave of antiwar, anti-NATO demonstrations in Scandinavia. To this end Rogers resorted to a crude falsification of the USSR's foreign policy toward the northern countries, and Finland in particular.

Rejecting virtually out of hand U. Kekkonen's idea on declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone as well as plans for creating nuclear-free zones in general, the general tried to impose on the Finns the idea that a "Soviet military threat" to Finland exists. With a pat on the back for the neutral Swedes, whose "correct" action in the event of a conflict is, according to Rogers, not doubted in NATO, the general stated that the same confidence does not exist in relation to the Finns. It is not hard to perceive the frankly crude provocation which lies behind this rhetoric. Well, you can expect nothing less, as the saying goes, from such a professional provocateur. But the very fact that the Finnish newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT offered a platform for such provocative remarks is surprising.

All this caused a stormy reaction in Finland. Foreign Minister P. Stenback expressed his indignation at the NATO general's speculations. Prominent politicians and public figures in the country stress that the Finns have no reason to fear the USSR would ever threaten Finland. Finns believe in the relations of trust which have been created since World War II between the USSR and Finland, have been developing for decades and are growing stronger all the time.

It is common knowledge -- though apparently it is not known to Rogers -- that the main characteristic of the military articles of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty, like all its other provisions, is the equitable nature of relations. This treaty, which accords with both countries' security interests, serves to a significant extent as an important factor for peace throughout northern Europe.

It is NATO, not the Soviet Union, which does all it can to whip up tension on the European Continent, including the north. NATO, pushing its Scandinavian partners onto the path of further militarization, constantly demands an annual increase in military appropriations from them, as well as from the other countries belonging to the bloc. The NATO bosses, setting themselves the goal of turning Norway into a bridgehead targeted on the USSR, are shipping heavy American military equipment and combat hardware to central regions of the country at an accelerated rate. Evidently not satisfied with this, the strategists across the ocean are displaying increasing interest in neutral Sweden and also in Finland, whose peace-loving foreign policy is based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with the USSR. It was in the headquarters of American troops in Europe, now subordinate to Rogers, that the notorious "Operations Plan No 10" was elaborated back in the sixties, a plan which was made public last spring and which provides for the waging of combat operations on the territory of Sweden and Finland. And according to this plan the Pentagon considers it possible to use chemical, biological and also tactical nuclear weapons on those states' territory.

In the light of all this it becomes quite obvious that the purpose of Rogers' "arguments" was to sow distrust in the Soviet Union's policy in general, and in particular in relation to Finland, and to drive a wedge into Soviet-Finnish relations, which are traditionally based on mutual trust and respect for each other's interests.

The whole of this interview, the capital's newspaper UUSI SUOMI notes in an editorial, is a fanatical statement in support of the arms race and a bellicosity which bears the stamp of the "cold war" atmosphere. Such statements are offensive to Finns and touch on their deep desire for independence and rapprochement with the Soviet Union.

In making this provocative sortie, Rogers was apparently counting on creating an atmosphere in northern Europe favorable to aggressive NATO preparations and the implementation of global military-strategic doctrine based on the position of strength policy and adventurist plans for nuclear war. But the rebuff which greeted Rogers' militarist fabrications in Finland shows that such attempts remain futile.

FRG SPD DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 10 JAN

Welcome at Airport

LD101716 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDPG), candidate for the office of the FRG's chancellor from the SDPG, as well as Egon Bahr and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, members of the SDPG Presidium, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

At Sheremetevo Airport the guests from the FRG were met by Zinaida Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairwoman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and by other representatives of the Soviet public.

Among the welcoming party was Andreas Meyer-Landrut, the ambassador of the FRG to the USSR.

Discussion With Andropov

LD111016 Hamburg DPA in German 0929 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (DPA) -- The SPD candidate for chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, had a meeting this morning in Moscow with Soviet Party leader Yuriy Andropov. The discussion focused on the Soviet-American talks on limiting medium-range weapons in Europe and on the proposals from the Prague eastern bloc summit regarding a nonaggression pact. On his arrival in Moscow yesterday evening, Vogel said that he had several questions in this respect. Following his visit to the United States last week, he wanted to make clear to the Soviet Union the continuity of the policy which he represented and which was also the policy of Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt.

Prior to his meeting with Andropov in the party's Central Committee Building, Vogel laid a wreath at the memorial to the unknown soldier in the Alexander Garden at the Kremlin. Also present at the discussion with Andropov were SPD Presidium members Egon Bahr and Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. Present on the Soviet side were Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev, Andropov's assistant, Anatoliy Aleksandrov Agentov, disarmament expert General Nikolay Chervov and Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Komplektov. After the discussion the SPD delegation planned to lay a wreath at the Lublino Cemetary for German soldiers located east of Moscow.

On Warsaw Pact Proposal

LD080708 Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 8 TASS -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, candidate to the post of the FRG's chancellor from the SPDG, who is visiting here, has stated that the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-states to conclude a treaty with NATO member-states on mutual non-use of military force is a step in a right direction. In an interview with the Cable News Network he pointed out that this initiative fully accords with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The West German politician has emphasized that this proposal requires very serious study and analysis.

Hans-Jochel Vogel also pointed out that the USSR's latest proposals on medium-range nuclear means in Europe merit much attention and can promote the conclusion of a treaty between the USA and the Soviet Union.

UK REACTION TO WARSAW PACT PEACE PROPOSALS

Gromyko, UK Envoy Meet

LD101550 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Iain Sutherland, Britain's ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request.

Andrey Gromyko explained to the ambassador the essence of the new peace proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states, set out in the political declaration dated January 5. It was emphasized that the initiatives are aimed at averting the danger of a nuclear war, at preserving and consolidating the relaxation of international tensions, at strengthening security and at developing cooperation in the European Continent. Andrey Gromyko specially singled out the new major proposal -- to conclude a treaty between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace.

Hope was expressed on the Soviet side that Britain, which bears considerable responsibility for European and international security, will give all attention to the above-mentioned initiatives and will give a constructive reply to them.

Iain Sutherland stated that the latest proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states will be attentively studied by the Government of Britain.

Prospects for the development of Soviet-British relations, including continuation of regular political contacts between the Soviet Union and Britain at various levels, were touched upon during the conversation.

Foreign Secretary 'Welcomed' Proposal

LD080542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] According to a report from the REUTER agency, the foreign secretary of Great Britain, Pym, has welcomed the proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries to the NATO block to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace. I think that the declaration published in Prague is a document of enormous significance, Pym declared in an interview for the BBC. He stressed that the West would study the proposal of the socialist countries with great attention. In the view of the British minister, the Prague declaration contains positive ideas and initiatives.

At the same time, Pym again reiterated that London supported the so-called zero-option of President Reagan which, in essence, provides for a unilateral rejection by the USSR of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and a violation of the balance of forces on the continent in favor of the West.

'TEMPORARY DIFFICULTIES' MAR USSR-FRENCH TRADE

LD101638 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Zinchuk writes:

Soviet-French trade relations were characterised last year by certain temporary difficulties. This, naturally, will affect the final figures for 1982, which, according to preliminary estimates, will be somewhat below the figures on trade between the two countries in the previous year.

Nevertheless, these temporary difficulties should in no way be regarded as negative trends in the development of Soviet-French trade relations on the whole. The two countries still strive for broader mutually beneficial commercial contacts on a balanced, long-term basis. France's minister of state, Minister for Scientific Research and Industry Jean-Pierre Chevenement, said in his recent interview with the journal FRANCE-USSR that, according to him, France should maintain with the Soviet Union business relations based on the principles of mutual good accord.

For its part, the Soviet Union is also ready to undertake, and is already undertaking, steps directed at expanding business partnership with France. Of great significance for deepening bilateral cooperation is a big contract, signed late in December 1982, on the deliveries from France to the USSR of complete sets of equipment for the Astrakhan gas confensate field. The French firm Technip will deliver to the Soviet Union over 2.5 billion francs worth of equipment for a factory to remover sulphur from gas and subject it to subsequent processing.

Soviet and French organisations are now holding talks on cooperation in several new interesting areas. They are discussing, in particular, prospects of cooperation in developing the Barents Sea shelf to extract oil and gas, as well as in developing the Udokan copper deposit.

According to the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, Soviet organisations will buy in 1983 more machines and equipment from France. Talks are currently under way on the deliveries by French firms to the USSR of equipment for pumping and regeneration of carbonic acid, and equipment for building in the Soviet Union an automatic factory to produce mixed feed.

Besides, competent organisations from both countries are studying the possibilities of developing Soviet-French cooperation in such areas as biochemistry, petrochemical and gas industry, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, light and food industries.

The Soviet Union and France are seeking to expand their balanced bilateral cooperation. The 17th session of the standing mixed Soviet-French Commission on Scientific and Technical and Economic Cooperation, opening in France shortly, will become an important landmark along this road.

PAPER ON ISRAELI PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIA

LD110750 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 11 TASS -- In its insinuations the Israeli press has gone so far as to describe as "just struggle" and "legitimate demands" the provocations and acts of terrorism staged by extremists in Punjab and the absurd political demands put forward by the latter to India's central government, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today.

What is the cause of this malicious and hostile campaign against India, which has been unleashed by Tel Aviv? The resolute condemnation by the Indian Government of Israel's barbaric aggression against sovereign Lebanon, the consistent support by the Indian Government for the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine apparently exasperate the Tel Aviv ruling top crust, the commentary stresses. In addition, they in Israel simply cannot "forget" the fact that India expelled from the country the Israeli consul in Bombay, who had tried to blackmail and intimidate Palestinians and Indians sympathising with them by means of agents recruited by him.

But Israel is unable to influence the principled policy of the Indian Government. Therefore in its impotent fury it is trying to slander the Indian Government and take rabid terrorists under its protection.

EGYPTIAN CITED ON DIFFERENCE BETWEEN U.S., USSR

LD101622 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo January 10 TASS -- The Soviet Union has always advocated the political and economic emancipation of the peoples and is giving the developing countries every assistance in strengthening their national economies. The imperialist countries are pursuing a very different policy and engage in plunder of the natural resources of the emergent states, 'Ali Sabri, an associate of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and the first prime minister of the Egyptian Republic, has said in an interview to the influential weekly AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI.

Thanks to Soviet assistance, he said, Egypt, which was pursuing an independent political and economic course under President an-Nasir, succeeded in building the foundations of modern industry within five years. The Soviet Union did not make its assistance conditional on any political demands as distinct from the United States, which wants from Egypt military bases for its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

In the international scene, 'Ali Sabri continued, the Soviet Union has always been upholding the Arabs' just cause and supporting the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. As for the United States, it is supplying Israel with the latest means of destruction and giving Tel Aviv, that international gangster, unlimited economic aid and political support.

The former prime minister noted that the so-called "open doors" policy has only made Egypt dependent on foreign capital and depleted the material resources of the country. During the years of that policy not a single major industrial project has been built in Egypt. The local market is inundated only by Western consumer goods, which are subverting the national industry, he said.

PERESADA NOTES EGYPTIAN PEASANTS' GRIEVANCES

LD102210 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] In today's issue PRAVDA publishes an article by its special correspondent in Cairo, Vladimir Peresada, entitled: The Grievances of the Egyptian Peasant. This article gives an economic analysis of the Egyptian rural area; here is an abridged version of the article:

The correspondent writes that scarcity of agricultural land has always been a problem for Egypt. However, this problem has greatly intensified in the past few years. We must take into account that in the time span of a quarter of a century, Egypt's population has doubled and today numbers 45 million, while the total cultivated land has only increased by one-third. The expansion of agricultural land came mainly as an outcome of building the Aswan High Dam with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Statistics show that the group of poor and dispossessed peasants are predominant in rural Egypt, and that 20 percent of the landowners enjoy 43 percent of the cultivated land, three-fourths of all tractors and more than one-half of all modern irrigation equipment. It must be noted that extreme social polarization in the rural areas is not new. [Word indistinct] was confined to land reforms during 'Abd an-Nasir's era, who removed large-scale feudal ownership and permitted the distribution of land in the interest of the peasants and gave a push to the cooperative movement. However, during As-Sadat's era deviation from the principles of land reforms openly began. Laws which undermined the progressive achievements and brought back severe forms of exploitation were decreed. Land which was expropriated under reforms was returned to its previous owners, land rent was increased and the landowner was given the right to evict the tenant if he was late in paying rent. Thousands of Faddans [Egyptian measurement of area] were usurped by the representative of the parasitic bourgeoise, rich farmers became more powerful and the cooperative movement began to contract. Today, we find that 52 percent of agricultural returns are earned by the feudalists and rich farmers who do not constitute more than one-fifth of the rural inhabitants.

The journalist asked what decisions have been taken to solve the agriculture issue? The situation has remained as it was because the open-door policy is still in effect as is known, and the government program generally stipulates: first, to increase the size of grants for agricultural purposes and to accelerate the expansion of cultivated land; and second, to begin intensification and mechanization of production. However, how can something be implemented if there is not enough commitment; and how can something be implemented if suitable conditions are not provided? The first conference of Egyptian peasants, held 2 years ago at the initiative of the leftwing National Progressive Party in Egypt, pointed out the necessity for effecting progressive changes. The participants in the conference demanded that the existing uppermost limit of land ownership be lowered and urged renewed resistance to exploiters in the rural areas and called for joining together the small plots belonging to peasants in a framework of collective farms. The participants in the conference pointed out that the intensification of production and the rescuing of Egypt from the agricultural crisis are not possible without social reforms in the rural areas in the interest of the wide masses.

Concluding Vladimir Peresada's article published in PRAVDA and dealing with the situation in Egypt's rural areas, it is asked: Will the Egyptian leadership adopt the peasants' opinion? The future will give the answer to this question.

ETHIOPIA: MENGISTU'S COPWE CONGRESS SPEECH

PM101535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 83 Second Edition p 4

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent A. Serbin and TASS correspondent Yu. Pichugin: "In the Vanguard of the Masses: At the Second COPWE Congress"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Jan -- The Second Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) Congress is continuing here.

As already reported, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and chairman of COPWE, delivered a report at the congress.

The creation of a vanguard working people's party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism is a necessary condition of the further progress of the Ethiopian revolution, which has proclaimed as its main goal the building of a socialist society, the speaker declared. He noted that COPWE has now embarked upon the decisive phase of the direct creation of a party. This congress is of special significance since it is designed to formulate the specific strategy for achieving this objective.

Ethiopia, the report notes, is now experiencing the complex period of the transition from a feudal-capitalist to a socialist economy. The main task is to increase agricultural production, which is still lagging behind the growth in population. The way to solve the problem is through the general cooperativization of the countryside and the creation of highly efficient state livestock units. This will make it possible to gradually place the country's agrarian economy on the modern industrial footing necessary for the building of socialism. In this connection the chairman of the PMAC and COPWE noted the importance of the aid from the USSR and the other socialist states, which are assisting Ethiopia in creating a number of major industrial and power industry projects.

Speaking of the international situation, Mengistu Haile Mariam declared that socialism is the guarantee of the peace, security and prosperity of the peoples. He expressed support for the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, reducing armaments and securing disarmament. The socialist states, the speaker noted, are supporters and allies of the forces of national liberation.

Exposing imperialist intrigues, Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, is stepping up its attacks against Africa and other regions of the world. He called for constant readiness and vigilance in defending the Ethiopian revolution'a gains and for redoubled efforts to consolidate relations with the allies -- the socialist states and all peace-loving forces -- and to strengthen cooperation with all countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The report paid great attention to the development of COPWE's relations with the Communist Parties and the progressive and revolutionary parties of Africa and other continents.

The final section of the report defined COPWE's organizational and political tasks during the final stage of creating a working people's party. Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed to the need to formulate for the future party a program and rules based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the Second COPWE Congress was read out at the congress.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES USSR JUBILEE SESSION 21 DEC

PM101641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed account of the speech by Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary D.A. Kunayev at the 21 December Moscow joint session of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation]

[Text] Dear comrades! It is with a sense of indissoluble spiritual closeness and affinity by blood with the rest of the Soviet people that the working people of Kazakhstan are celebrating the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR which will be inscribed in unfading letters of gold in the annals of our state and in the grateful memory of all progressive mankind. (applause)

In his exceptionally full and purposeful report Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a profound generalization of the party and country's historical experience, reflected with dialectical fullness the triumph of the victorious ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and genuine social justice and cogently demonstrated the organizing role of the party and its Leninist Central Committee whose fruitful activity was wisely directed for many years by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (applause)

This speech, which is of a program nature and which is bound to have a massive worldwide impact, clearly delineates the large-scale tasks relating to the most topical areas of socio-economic development, the nationalities policy, the international situation and the strengthening of world peace. And what particularly delights all people of goodwill is the fact that it once again demonstrates most convincingly that Lenin's glorious cause is in strong and reliable hands. (applause) This great cause lives on and will live forever in the accomplishments of the party, the entire Soviet people and all our republics. (applause)

There is no doubt that the thoughts expressed today by Yuriy Vladimiorovich Andropov, remarkable for their Bolshevik principledness, candor and directness, will encounter a very strong response in the hearts of people in Kazakhstan and all other Soviet people, unanimous support for the party's domestic and foreign policy and a passionate desire to work even better for the good of the country and the ensure socialist community, in the name of the attainment of our ultimate goals -- peace and communism. (applause)

We are proud that the Kazakh people, like all the others in the Soviet land, owe their rebirth and economic and spiritual ascent to the Soviet system and the Leninist nationalities policy of the party -- the reliable helmsman of the new world and its wise architect.

Following the course of Lenin and Great October Kazakhstan has moved rapidly from the feudal Middle Ages to the summit of socialist civilization. There is a veritable multitude of staggering examples of the dynamics and dimensions of the radical changes in our republic. Today the grandchildren of yesterday's nomads are grain growers and livestock raisers, construction and steel workers, geologists and machine builders -- people of all professions and ages are placing at the service of the country's national economy the inexhaustible wealth of Soviet Kazakhstan. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan the republic has commissioned 180 major new plants, shops and production units equipped in line with the demands of the scientific and technical revolution, it has made a substantial contribution to the country's food resources and has ensured a new scientific and cultural upsurge.

All this and many other things are convincing evidence of the transforming power of real socialism and the party's great concern for the welfare of the working people. (applause) Every working person knows from his own life and that of the republic and the country that the party has always placed this concern above all else. There is nothing and there can be nothing brighter and purer than our sincere gratitude which is addressed today and always to the party and its combat headquarters -- the Leninist Central Committee. (prolonged applause)

Among the gigantic changes on the ancient Kazakh land we and the world particularly remember the assault on space and the Virgin-Land epic.

The Virgin Lands, where in the past even the smoke of a shepherd's fire had been a rare sight, has now changed beyond recognition the complexion of Kazakhstan and turned it into one of the country's most important grain and livestock raising centers. But the Virgin Lands not only mean the gold of choice grain. They mean first-class industry, a ramified communications network and a mighty fuel and power region. The Virgin Lands are a guaranteed, reliable economic reserve for the present and the foreseeable future. Finally, the Virgin Lands mean a new type of master of the land -- a man with a broad outlook and expertise, an ardent patriot and convinced internationalist, ready to carry out any assignment for the party of the great Lenin. (applause)

We are realists and therefore we never imagine that we have no problems. Although it is perfectly clear that as a result of the accomplishments of the party and the entire Soviet people Kazakhstan now has much greater opportunities for substantially increasing its contribution to the fulfillment of one of the paramount tasks put forward by the CPSU -- the Food Program. Kazakhstan people see its successful implementation as their paramount duty.

Kazakhastan Communists and working people are also conspicuously raising and solving questions in their daily life, as the party requires them to do. The questions relate to orderly plan and labor discipline, transport operations and other economic spheres and scientific and cultural development and everywhere they strive to make a practical contribution in every way to further augmenting the economic, defense and spiritual potential of the country and strengthening the friendship of the peoples -- which is, comrades, our most precious asset. (applause)

Some 250 years ago the Kazakh people voluntarily united their destiny for all time with the destiny of the Great Russian people. Now, in the united family of brothers, the peoples of multinational Kazakhstan are active practitioners of developed socialism, creators of its material and spiritual values and loyal and reliable champions of the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy. All over Kazakhstan one can see the beneficial process of the internationalization of labor, everyday existence and all social life.

Representatives of more than 100 nations and ethnic groups live and work in our republic. Our collectives are multinational, speaking many different tongues. But all of us -- and this is the remarkable part! -- understand one another splendidly for we are living beneath the same sun that does not set -- the sun of the Leninist friendship of the peoples, and we speak the common language of our hearts and souls -- the language of internationalism, the language of Lenin, and we are working together for communism. (applause)

We are all deeply and gratefully aware that the source of what we have achieved and the prospects for the future lie in the party's constant concern, the assistance of all the Soviet peoples and above all our true friend and elder brothers -- the Great Russian peoples! (applause)

So please accept, dear comrades, our sacred and unbreakable oath of loyalty to the party and to the fraternal union of the peoples to which Kazakhstan owes everthing which makes it rich and famous in this land which thirsts for lasting peace!

Today, with the country and the world looking on, the Communists and working people of Kazakhstan assure the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet that we will continue always to strengthen and augment our powerful and life-giving unity and will spare no energy and effort to fulfill the majestic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and the latest tasks of the Leninist nationalities policy at the present stage. (applause)

Glory to the party -- inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (applause)

Long live the heroic Soviet people -- builders of communism! (prolonged applause)

PRAVDA REPORTS LAO LEADER'S KREMLIN SPEECH

PM101455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Speech delivered by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, at 22 December Kremlin Palace of Congresses session to mark USSR's 60th anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends!

The Lao people, together with the Soviet people and all progressive mankind on the planet, are celebrating with tremendous enthusiasm the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and all the Lao people, who are at the forward border of socialism in Southeast Asia, permit me to express our feelings of close solidarity and deep respect and our best wishes to the CPSU and the courageous Soviet people. (applause)

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a new era in mankind's history. The subsequent formation of the USSR was also an event of tremendous significance. For the first time a multinational state of the dictatorship of the proletariat emerged over one-sixth of the planet.

Sixty years is a short time in mankind's annals. But no other period in history can be compared with the time of the USSR's formation and development. The genuinely equal, free peoples of the Soviet Union, who have common goals and ideals, are closely cohesive and give each other sincere fraternal assistance, have built a new society without exploitation or national oppression, radically changed production relations and achieved tremendous successes in the development of productive forces, the creation of a new culture, the formation of the new person and the improvement of their living standard. As a result of the revolutionary transforming activity of the USSR's peoples a developed socialist society has been built.

The USSR's formation and development is a triumph for the Leninist principles of the CPSU's nationalities policy and an example of the just resolution of a complex nationalities question. The LPRP, in its country's specific conditions, continuing the noteworthy cause of the Communist Party of Indochina, whose founder was the great Ho Chi Minh, utilizes Marxist-Leninist theory and the experience of the October Revolution and the land of the soviets. (applause)

Lenin's wise, perspicacious stance on the national and colonial issues is of extremely great significance for Laos. More than 60 ethnic groups living in our country united in the struggle for independence and freedom and now spare no efforts to ensure that their motherland develops along the socialist path. (applause)

The October Revolution helped activate revolutionary and national liberation movements on all continents. During World War II the Red Army and the Soviet people, displaying the greatest heroism and self-sacrifice, not only defended their socialist fatherland but saved mankind from the threat of fascist slavery and created the conditions thanks to which a number of countries gained liberation and embarked on the path of October. Socialism spread beyond a single country. The world socialist system was born and is now strengthening and developing, exerting a powerful influence on world processes. It actively promotes the growth of the three revolutionary currents of today, wages an all-round offensive against imperialism and reaction and secures great victories. (applause)

Today, for the world proletariat and the oppressed peoples, the Soviet Union is a banner calling them forward, a torch lighting the way, faith and hope, a firm prop and indestructible bulwark of the forces of revolution and peace on the planet. (applause)

We are proud that the LPDR is a member of the community of socialist countries, and we will make every effort to strengthen our community, whose prop is the great Soviet Union. (applause)

The third LPRP Congress, held last April, elaborated the general course of the Lao revolution for the period of transition to socialism. The implementation of this congress' decisions is now the main avenue of work for all our party, state and public organizations, and we are confident that we will achieve success without fail.

The Lao people are proud of their friendship with the great Soviet people. We are gratified by the fraternal relations and fruitful cooperation which have grown up between Laos and the Soviet Union. The Lao revolution has always sensed attention and concern and received support and assistance from the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the fraternal Soviet people. Permit me, from this platform, to express sincere gratitude for this noteworthy assistance, granted on the basis of the lofty principles of socialist internationalism. (applause)

We regard the strengthening of solidarity and all-round cooperation with the USSR as the decisive factor in our victories in the cause of defending the motherland and building socialism in Laos, the cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state and a source of all-conquering, indestructible strength.

In deep sorrow over the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding leader of the CPSU and great friend of the Lao people, we will continue to strengthen relations with Lenin's party and its Central Committee headed by General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Comrades! Mankind desires peace. From the first day of its existence the Soviet state proclaimed the slogan of peace. The Leninist strategy of peace permeates all the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals and initiatives aimed at the relaxation of international tension and at thwarting the aggressive designs of imperialist circles, above all the American imperialists, accord with mankind's vital aspirations.

The Lao people, like all the world's peace-loving peoples, support the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which is aimed at preserving and consolidating peace, and approve its determination to ensure the necessary defense potential and its statement on renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. We fully agree with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's words that "the difficulties and tension which characterize the international situation today can and must be overcome. Mankind cannot go on indefinitely tolerating the arms race and wars unless he wants to put his future at stake." (applause)

The LPDR supports the USSR's clear, firm stance set forth in Comrade Andropov's report: "No nuclear war can be permitted -- small or large, limited or total." We will help ensure that peace between peoples prevails on all continents and in all parts of the planet. (applause)

May the multinational Soviet state strengthen and flourish -- that mighty force in the struggle for the ideals of communism, friendship between peoples and peace throughout the world! (applause)

May the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, government's and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union strengthen and develop fruitfully! (applause)

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Long live peace throughout the world!

Thank you for your attention. (prolonged applause, all stand)

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET ANDROPOV, TIKHONOV

Afghan Leaders Greeting

PM101429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimorovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades Yuriy Vladimirovich and Nikolay Aleksandrovich!

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, on behalf of all the Afghan people and on our own account we send to you and, through you, to the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and all the heroic Soviet people fraternal, warm congratulations on the glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The creation and consolidation of the multinational united union state of workers and peasants -- the USSR -- was a direct continuation of the cause of Great October and a most important event in mankind's history, opening a new era in the struggle of the world's peoples for liberation from the yoke of exploitation and colonialism and for national independence and social progress.

Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, created and tempered by the great leader of the proletarian revolution, V.I. Lenin, the Soviet people, displaying selflessness and heroism, accomplished an unparalleled feat in building and strengthening a socialist society. For the first time people's age-old desires for freedom, equality and social justice were implemented in practice. V.I. Lenin's great behests continue to this day to inspire hundreds of millions of working people throughout the globe to the struggle against the oppression of exploiters and enslavers and for a bright future. Convincing evidence of the invincible vitality and unshakability of the sociopolitical system which exists in the USSR is provided by the impressive successes achieved by the Soviet Union in all spheres of social and political life, in economic building and in the sphere of science and culture -- successes which ensured the prosperity of the land of the Soviets and the steady upsurge of the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard."

In current conditions, with the forces of imperialism and reaction striving to complicate the international situation and working toward the unleashing of thermonuclear war, the Soviet Union's historical role as a fighter for the cause of peace throughout the world, disarmament and international detente in general is revealed particularly clearly. It is for this reason that the Soviet Union has today won the respect and admiration of all peace-loving peoples.

In connection with the joyous jubilee of the land of the soviets it gives us particular pleasure to note the constantly developing and deepening relations of friendship, revolutionary solidarity and fruitful cooperation between our fraternal countries. For our part, we will strive continually to strengthen these relations and make them still more effective in the interests of our peoples and also for the sake of peace in the region and throughout the world.

We will take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude of the PDPA, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government and all the Afghan people to the great Leninist party -- the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for their fraternal international assistance and support and constant comradely attention to the destinies of our revolution, which is rebuffing the onslaughts of aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction which continue to wage an undeclared war against the Afghan people and their revolutionary gains. This selfless assistance from Soviet people will never be forgotten by a single Afghan patriot, it will remain forever in the memory of future generations of our people. All our efforts are now aimed at achieving a single goal -- ensuring the conditions for peaceful creative labor and the implementation of the radical socioeconomic transformations outlined by our party in the interests of Afghanistan's working people.

We are confident that the indestructible friendship and cooperation which unite our peoples, parties and states, based on the lofty principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue to strengthen and broaden.

During these portentous days we wish you with all our hearts, dear Yuriy Vladimirovich and Nikolay Aleksandrovich, further successes, good health and prosperity to you personally and great achievements to the friendly Soviet people and all the Soviet republics in the course of advancing toward the new targets outlined by the glorious CPSU.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council;

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

Fidel Castro Greetings

PM101127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 82 Second Edition p 7

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades!

On the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, please accept our most fraternal, sincere congratulations on behalf of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and all the Cuban people.

The USSR's formation was a direct continuation of the cause which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution. Only after the victory of the Bolshevik Revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat was it possible for the unification of Soviet republics within the framework of the multinational Soviet state to become a reality.

The USSR's creation is the practical embodiment of the ideas of the great Lenin on the voluntary union of free nations, it marked the birth of the unity and indestructible friendship of all the peoples united within the USSR, and is the result of the party's theoretical and practical activity and the multifaceted experience of the Soviet peoples' development and the reflection of their just aspirations.

The young Soviet state had to oppose with the utmost resolve and staunchness the bloody aggression unleashed by internal counterrevolution and world imperialism, to which it counterposed heroism, valor and the firmest proletarian solidarity. Under the banner of the Red Army and the Communist Party's wise leadership the USSR's peoples went into battle for peace, the soviets' power and mankind's future.

After the defeat of the class enemy it became necessary to ensure the closest possible alliance of the young republics, based on Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nationalities question.

History showed that the Soviet Union's existence and the sacrifices made by its peoples saved mankind from the fascist yoke. In the struggle against mankind's strongest enemy it was proved that the union of Soviet peoples ensured the defense of their freedom, independence and revolutionary gains.

The Soviet Union, pooling all the country's forces and resources, not only eliminated, in a very short historical time, the economic and cultural backwardness inherited from czarism and capitalism, it also implemented the country's industrialization, the socialist transformation of agriculture and a genuine cultural revolution, built a developed socialist society and has now become a mighty, highly developed power, the support and hope of the peoples for a better future.

Today, now that the imperialists are again resorting to the language of weapons and will stop at nothing to bring the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, the USSR's existence, its Leninist peace policy and its tireless efforts aimed at saving the world from a new war -- the last -- and its economic and military potential are the most reliable barrier in the path of imperialism's reckless policy and its desire to flout the peoples' rights.

Combat solidarity and consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism have been a practical avenue in the Soviet state's activity since its foundation. Throughout these years the USSR has pursued a principled policy of support for peoples fighting for national and social liberation and of all forces in the world which wage the battle for social progress and a peaceful future for mankind.

The Cuban people, who have also had experience of imperialism's crimes, have sensed the internationalist combat solidarity of the Soviet Union's peoples from the moment of the victory of the revolution. Our people's unshakable determination to defend their revolutionary gains at any cost has always met with friendly support from the USSR.

Our people will never forget that in the most difficult days they have always been able to count on the selfless assistance and fraternal solidarity of all the peoples of the multinational Soviet state, the mighty USSR.

In marking this great festival together with our Soviet brothers, we once again express our profound conviction that the bonds of indestructible friendship which unite the Cuban and Soviet peoples are unbreakable and that they will continue to grow steadily stronger.

Please accept, dear comrades, our revolutionary fraternal greetings and best wishes for new, still greater successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, further developing agriculture, increasing the Soviet people's well-being and ensuring peace for mankind.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

ALIYEV SEES OFF SRV'S LE DUAN 10 JANUARY

LD101910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee left Moscow for Hanoi after a brief holiday today. He headed the SRV party and state delegation which, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, took part in the festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. Comrade Le Duan was seen off by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials.

TEXT OF LEADING BODIES' MESSAGE ON SUBBOTNIK

PM101415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] At the appeal of the collectives of leading Moscow enterprises, a communist subbotnik devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held in the country 18 December 1982, taking the form of a vivid festival of the inviolable fraternal friendship among our country's peoples.

The communist subbotnik was held in a well-organized fashion, was marked by highly productive, quality work and produced high national economic results. According to preliminary data, about 148 million people took part in the subbotnik, more than R845 million of industrial output was produced and about R162 million will be transferred into the fund of the 11th 5-year plan.

The communist subbotnik was an important political event in the country's life. By their selfless shock labor the working people of all republics, krays and oblasts again demonstrated their unanimous approval and support of the party's domestic and foreign policy and made a weighty contribution to fulfilling the 1982 targets and the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to the practical implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the all-union Komsomol Central Committee cordially thank the workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical personnel and employees, young people, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, war and labor veterans and all who took an active part in the communist subbotnik devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR for their selfless and unpaid labor.

Taking into account the wishes expressed by working people, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided to place the funds earned in the subbotnik at the disposal of the union republics and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad for the construction of health care institutions, schools, kindergartens and creches.

INDUSTRY PAPER EDITORIALIZES ON DISCIPLINE

PM101335 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Labor Discipline"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee November plenum set the Soviet people the task of making maximum use of available potential to improve economic activity, accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve labor productivity at all levels of the national economy, increase output and improve product quality. We have considerable reserves for implementing this task. First and foremost this means increasing discipline and order in production. Soviet people received with full approval the provisions put forward by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum: "It is necessary to combat more resolutely any violations of party, state and labor discipline." This formulation is correct and clear. In our socialist conditions we cannot tolerate negligence and irresponsibility. The very nature of large-scale production based on the latest achievements of science and technology and the planned nature of the socialist economy presuppose a high level of organization and responsibility on the part of every collective and every worker. Weak discipline, even in a single collective, can sometimes jeopardize the results of intensive work by many others and have a negative effect on the end result.

Millions of Soviet people work honestly, devoting their knowledge and experience to increasing labor productivity and improving the quality of labor. And they rightly believe that there is no room in their ranks for loafers, absentees or scroungers, for those who shamelessly rob them and approach matters in a slipshod manner. Things must be organized in such a way that poor work, inactivity and irresponsibility have the most direct, inevitable effect on the material reward, the official position and the moral prestige of each working person.

A leading role in the struggle to strengthen discipline belongs to working people's collectives. The more cohesive and harmonious the labor collective and the more powerful its labor traditions and comradely mutual assistance, the more opportunity it has to combat violations of discipline and order and cultivate a conscious attitude to the cause. Valuable experience has been accumulated, for instance, at the Volga automobile plant, which has become a school of efficiency, high performance, creative research and initiative for practically everyone. Efficiency and harmony in the work of all components is the guarantee of successes at the Togliatti automobile giant. Good results have been achieved by the Zaporozhtransformator association, Leningrad's Elektrosila and many others. In their practice they have elaborated many effective means and methods of collectively influencing the enhancement of consciousness and the strengthening of discipline. Among these methods an important role belongs to workers' meetings, permanent production conferences and councils of workers' honor.

In some collectives commissions to prevent various kinds of violations, preventative councils, comradely courts, nonstaff cadre sections and other forms of public influence operate fruitfully. Much also depends on how party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders develop the masses' creative activeness and initiative and cultivate a conscious attitude toward labor.

In this sense particularly great significance is attached to socialist competition. By promoting the development of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance it makes it possible to educate working people on the basis of the best models and examples of service to society's interests and acts as an effective vehicle of intolerance toward violators of labor discipline.

It is the duty of party committees, trade unions and the Komsomol to make full use of the force of competition, propagandize the frontrunners' achievements more widely and strive to make their experience available to all production workers.

In our society discipline is the discipline of trust. In order to ensure this discipline it is necessary to carry out consistent work aimed at molding ideological commitment and high moral qualities in people, and a good moral atmosphere is needed. "I am convinced," S. Chayevskiy, a grinder at the Krasnoyarsk electric freightcar repair plant, wrote to the newspaper, "that in our work much depends on the moral climate created in the labor collective. If people are rallied around a real cause, if those who work honestly and skillfully are supported both morally and materially, if there is a proper assessment of loafers and absentees, the collective can cope with anything."

Respect for those who work conscientiously and creatively and strict dealing with the negligent, and honest, frank condemnation of them -- that is the soil from which strong discipline grows.

Unfortunately, it is by no means everywhere that people have learned to count and save working time. In some collectives a tolerant attitude has grown up toward lateness and absenteeism, idle squandering of working time and wrecking commitments to suppliers.

"The equipment which reaches Buryatenergo sites from the Mytishchi electrical engineering plant," our reader N. Karelov writes from Ulan-Ude, "is not in complete sets, many components are missing and the quality of the work is very low. For this reason the commissioning of agricultural projects is disrupted."

It is connivance with violators of discipline that gives rise to many difficulties and disorganized work.

Ways of strengthening labor discipline at different enterprisies have their own peculiarities, depending on specific conditions. But the most important are day-to-day ideological education work and the creation of an atmosphere of general exactitude and the principled evaluation of instances of an unconscientious attitude toward work. Everyone, in his place, must feel himself to be a state-minded person and do all in his power to strengthen discipline.

REPORTAGE ON POLITBURO MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Grishin, Demichev at Moscow Soiree

LD101806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] A solemn soiree is now being held at the USSR Bolshoy Theater in Moscow. It is devoted to the birthday centenary of Aleksey Nikolayevich Tolstoy, outstanding Russian soviet writer. Representatives of the capital's public, those active in science and culture and writers from the union republics of our country are taking part. Georgiy Markov, chairman of the all-union anniversary committee and first secretary of the USSR Union of Writers, opened the soiree. The soiree was attended by Comrades Grishin, Demichev and Zimyanin [titles not specified] and by Comrades Stukalin and Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments.

Shevardnadze at Tbilisi Factory

OW110200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 10 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A general meeting of the collective of the enterprise was held today at the Tbilisi aircraft plant. The aircraft builders have accumulated considerable experience in the task of raising discipline and organization. In recent years the turnover of personnel at the plant has been halved and the wastage has been significantly decreased. The meeting's participants appealed to all labor collectives of the republic to strengthen discipline and organization and to respond to the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum with concrete acts. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

KAZAKH SSR SUPREME COURT VIEWS PROFITEERING

LD111100 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court has taken place. It discussed the report made by Nikolayev, member of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court, on the progress of implementation of the decisions of the USSR Supreme Court and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court plenums on the judicial practice followed in the cases of profiteering. It was noted that the republic's courts on the whole deal correctly with these kinds of cases. At the same time, shortcomings and mistakes have not been completely excluded in dealing with such cases. The attention of the courts was drawn to the necessity of intensifying the struggle against profiteering. It was suggested that the courts impose, if the suitable grounds exist, additional punishment on the culprit, namely the confiscation of property. A decision drawing attention to the necessity of intensifying the struggle against thefts of socialist property at the railway and to sentence most dangerous plunderers to heavy punishment was adopted following the report made by Varfolomeyev, member of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court, on the implementation by the republic's courts of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court decision concerning the judicial practice in dealing with the cases of stealing from the railway.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON MACHINERY PREPARATION

LD102104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration has published data on the preparation of agricultural machinery for the new season of field work. Commenting upon them at the request of the editorial board, Vyacheslav Ivanovich (Yelovnarov), chief of the administration for the repair, technical servicing and storage of machinery of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, replied that the cases of lagging behind with repairs which had been allowed in the autumn were eliminated by 1 January. Many farms in the country have already completely prepared plowing and sowing machinery, and all attention here is now devoted to harvesting machinery. Initiators in the competition and mechanizers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Selkhoztekhnika associations of Estonia, Poltava and Bryansk Oblasts are successfully fulfilling their pledges. However, concern is evoked by the low level of technical preparedness of high-powered tractors of the K-700 and T-150 types. Preparation of implements for the spring sowing is still lagging behind in Kirghizia, Kazakhstan and in a number of farms in the Russian Federation. In Turkmenia less than 1/2 of the whole stock of cultivators and only 55 percent of sowing machinery is ready for operation. Comrade (Yelovnarov) noted among the most important tasks the need to intensify control over the quality of the restoration of machinery. Checks have also discovered cases of the careless storage of machinery which has already been repaired. Farms must already begin the formation of links for the forthcoming spring work.

LITHUANIAN OFFICIAL VIEWS REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURE

AU071254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jan 83 p 6

[Article by Vitautas Ozhyunas, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic: "Better Technology, Labor Organization and Results; Lithuania's Contribution to the USSR's Food Program"]

[Summary] "In the last 15 years, almost R8 billion were invested in Lithuania's agriculture, 5 times more than in the preceding years of Soviet power altogether. Within this period, the value of capital assets in the republic's agriculture increased more than 5 times, electricity consumption 9 times, energy resources more than 3 times and the area of drained and irrigated land 2.3 times." The production of fertilizer increased 5.2 times, the production of fodder mixtures in state enterprises 3.5 times and the production of agricultural machinery 5.4 times. Almost 92,000 old farms were liquidated and more than 146,000 apartments were built in rural areas in their place. "Lithuanian agriculture now employs more than 40,000 agronomists, zootechnicians, engineers, veterinarians and economists, and more than 70,000 machinists and drivers and 75,000 qualified livestock breeders." The main task of Lithuanian agriculture in the next 10 years will be to drain 900,000 hectares of waterlogged land. The Food Program also envisages substantially higher deliveries of fertilizer and other chemicals. By 1990 Lithuania should produce an average of 3.6 to 3.9 million tons of grain crops annually, which is more than 1 ton per inhabitant of the republic. "Livestock production is an important branch of Lithuania's agriculture. By 1985 we must ensure average annual meat production of 500,000 to 520,000 tons in terms of carcass weight and 590,000 to 600,000 tons in terms of carcass weight and 590,000 to 600,000 tons by 1990. This means that by the end of the current 5-year period we will produce almost 150 kg of meat per inhabitant of the republic. By 1985 we should also be producing an annual average of 2.8 to 2.9 million tons of milk, which is 830 kg per inhabitant." To increase the protein content of fodder mixtures, we will expand the cultivation area of horsebeans and clover. The production of other fodder crops, too, is increasing. The Food Program also pays considerable attention to social issues. Within its framework, more than 37,000 apartments and houses with backyards will be built in the republic's rural areas in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

PRAVDA: COSMOS-1402 DESTROYED ACCORDING TO PLAN

PM111113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 83 Second Edition p 2

["TASS Information" report]

[Text] On 30 August 1982 the Soviet Union launched a routine artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1402, with a nuclear power unit on board, to continue the exploration of space.

According to competent Soviet organizations, on 28 December 1982 the aforementioned satellite ceased its active existence and, in accordance with the flight program, was separated into individual fragments on a command from earth, with the aim of isolating the active part of the reactor, thereby ensuring its subsequent complete burnup in the dense strata of the atmosphere. The resulting level of radioactivity will remain within the limits of the natural background.

DETAILS GIVEN OF 1984 USSR-INDIA SPACE FLIGHT

BK081155 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] India and the Soviet Union are to have a joint manned space flight in the first half of next year. This was announced by General Vladimir Shatalov, chief of the cosmonauts training program, at a press conference in Moscow. He said the two Indian cosmonauts -- Wing Commander Malhotra and Squadron Leader Sharms -- undergoing training in the Soviet Union, have cleared the first stage of their training program. The cosmonauts will carry a number of scientific experiments and explore the ionosphere and stratosphere.

BRIEFS

TV FOR POLAR STATION -- Thanks to an Ekran artificial satellite of the earth, the staff of the polar station on Zhokhova Island in the Arctic Ocean, which lies on the 80th parallel, have begun watching the programs of central television. The receiver device for the polar men, who are maintaining their difficult vigil far from the mainland, was installed by the Tiksi directorate for hydrometeorology and control of the natural environment. In time such installations will appear at other stations on the Novosibirskiye Islands. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 6 Jan 83 LD]

POLAR EXPEDITION -- After resting at Mys Shmidta, the Sovetskaya Rossiya polar expedition is preparing to set out again. The six skiers, researchers at Sverdlovsk Scientific Center, are travelling from Uelen to Murmansk, conducting scientific observations and meeting representatives of 30 small ethnic groups of the north. They will soon reach Chukotka. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 26 Dec 82 LD]

USTINOV ORDERS ARTILLERY SALUTE FOR JUBILEE

PM101415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 325"]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people, Army and Navy servicemen, working people of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the world's first unified federal multinational worker-peasant state. The creation of the USSR was the result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and living embodiment of our party's Leninist nationalities policy.

The fraternal alliance of the Soviet republics, born in the flames of fierce battles against internal counterrevolution and foreign military intervention, was tempered and strengthened in the course of socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and the cultural revolution and in the joint struggle to build socialism. The sons and daughters of all our country's nations and ethnic groups fought shoulder to shoulder against the fascist invaders in the years of the Great Patriotic War. The unbreakable friendship and international cohesion of the USSR's peoples were one of the chief sources of our great victory. The country's postwar rebuilding was a nationwide feat. The building of a developed socialist society in the USSR ensured the further flowering of the socialist nations. Relations of genuine equality, fraternal mutual assistance and cooperation evolved among them.

Greeting the glorious anniversary, the Soviet people are rightly proud of their achievements and the revolutionary historic mission which our motherland is fulfilling with honor, marching in the front ranks of fighters for peace, independence, freedom and the peoples' happiness. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which defined the prospects for further communist building and put forward a specific program for strenthening world peace and the peoples' security, inspire the Soviet people to new labor achievements in the name of strengthening the USSR's economic and defense might.

Like all Soviet people, servicemen of the Armed Forces warmly approve the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenums and the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. They are boundlessly devoted to the socialist motherland and closely rallied around their dear Communist Party and they unanimously support its domestic and foreign policy.

Under conditions of the sharp exacerbation of the international situation, imperialism's increasing aggressiveness and the growth of U.S. and NATO war preparations, Army and Navy servicemen vigilantly stand guard over our motherland's security and the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor.

The Soviet Armed Forces are a harmonious combat family of servicemen who are patriots and internationalists. Guided by the Communist Party and surrounded with love and attention from the entire Soviet people, they are steadily enhancing their combat readiness. Soviet servicemen are greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new achievements in combat and political training.

In single combat formation with the armies of the socialist community countries they are worthily fulfilling their patriotic and international duty and reliably defending socialism's great gains.

Comrade Army and Navy servicemen!

Comrade veterans of the Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation!

To mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation I order that:

Today, 30 December, at 2100 hours local time, a 60-gun festive artillery salute be fired in our motherland's capital -- the hero-city of Moscow -- in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, in the hero-fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Severomorsk.

Long live the mighty and unbreakable USSR!

Long live the great Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Glory to our dear Communist Party -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense